NUMB. 1513

The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, APRIL 25. 1740.

THERE is a common, but for all that, a very true Saying, That Fire and Water are good Servants, but mad Maſters. Of Wit and Eloquence we may ſay the ſame Thing. When Wit is properly uſed there is nothing more pleaſing or more agreeable; it charms, it diverts, it tranſports us: We like it in a Song; it delights us in an Ode; in an Epick Poem it claims our loudeſt Applauſe; but Wit ill-placed teazes, torments, and deprives us of all Patience. Shire Wit in Dialogue is very often worſe than Nonſenſe, becauſe it is more unnatural. Wit in a grave Diſcourſe comes in unſeaſonably, and ſo expoſes its Author to Ridicule. But Wit is moſt impertinent and moſt pernicious, when it is not only ill-placed but introduced on Purpoſe to do Evil, as in Libels, Lampoons; and all the other Inſtances of Folly to which he is provoked, whoſe Wit gets the better of his Judgment. It is the ſame thing with regard to Eloquence; the Pleaſure it gives us, and the Reſpect we pay it, depends entirely on its Propriety. A long Diſcourſe of the Requiſites to a Holy Life in the Ears of a dying Man muſt be extravagant tho' ever ſo well turned. Laboured Proofs of Self-evident Things paſs with Men of Underſtanding for Trifles artificially adorned, and Nothing upon which much has been expended. Fine Speeches require fine Subjects, and to declaim upon every common Accident ſerves only to convince us, that a Man may have a Capacity for Speaking, without having the Senſe to know when he ſhould hold his Tongue.

It muſt be allowed, that all this is very plain, that it requires no great Trouble to underſtand it, and that it is ſimply impoſſible to diſpute the Truth of it. But notwithſtanding all this, we ſee very many, and eſpecially young People, who think that Wit and Eloquence can never be miſapplied. To ſay the Truth, we implant this, like many other ill Qualities, by a fond Partiality for our own Offspring. We admire all Things they ſay, and we applaud whatever they do. We ſooth ourſelves with ſuch ridiculous Maxims as theſe; *A ragged Colt makes a good Horſe; an unlucky Boy will become a good Man.* It is true, it may be ſo; but it is at leaſt twenty to one that it is not ſo. One may, with much greater Probability, foretel, that if Maſter is indulged in ſaying pert Things at fourteen, he will be ſtill more pert at four and twenty: Or if he is allowed to talk by the Hour of Hunting, when he has juſt learned to ſit a Horſe, he will run on with the ſame Velocity, and with no greater Propriety, when he comes to ſit Somewhere elſe. To ſay the Truth, among all the crying Sins of this Age there is not one more flagrant, than this of neglecting the Education of young Men of Quality eſpecially. Sure I am, that I ſpeak it with great Grief of Heart, that there never was ſuch an undutiful Spirit abroad as in the preſent Times, or ſuch a Propenſity in People who can hardly write themſelves Men to govern their Fathers, nay even their Grandfathers.

I was not long ago at one of our Univerſities, and during one Night with ſome ſhining young Sparks at the Tavern, I was entertained, or rather ſtunn'd, with Wit and Eloquence. One repeated an Epigram againſt the Maſter of his College; another a Lampoon on his Tutor; a third diverted us with a Satire againſt Women; in which, to ſhew his Impartiality, he had introduced the Characters of his Mother and three Siſters. About the third Bottle the Company became more ſerious: A Student in Divinity favour'd us with a long Diſcourſe on Prieſtcraft; and after ridiculing the Clergy for a full Half Hour, declared very gravely, that notwithſtanding all this he was determined to take Orders. About One in the Morning we had like to have had a Quarrel, between a Gentleman who had taken *Julius Cæſar* for his Client, and another who was of Council for *Brutus*, and ſeemed very capable of defending the Cauſe of any other Aſſaſſin. This Matter was, with ſome Difficulty compromiſed by a Gentleman on the *Phyſick Line*, who, becauſe his Relations intended him for another Profeſſion, read Law with great Aſſiduity. He propoſed to put the Company into better Humour that he might have Liberty to put a Caſe, and that every Gentleman preſent ſhould have Leave to ſpeak to it; which was agreed to.

The Caſe he put was this, Whether *if the Lord of a Manor had Occaſion for a Sum of Money, he ought to conſult his Court-Leet, as well as his Council and his Scrivener.* Whether the Gentleman was in Jeſt or Earneſt, I profeſs I cannot ſay; for it ſeems it is a Point of Academical Wit to leave that generally in doubt; but ſo it was, that the Company took the Matter very gravely. A young Man, whoſe Square Cap was diſtinguiſh'd by a Gold Taſſel, opened the Affair with a moſt pompous Harangue, in which the wiſeſt Man alive would be puzzled to determine which was the moſt diſcernible, the Flow of Words, or the Deficiency of Matter. The next ſeemed to be better acquainted with Buſineſs; he gave us an Hiſtorical Account of the Nature, Origin, and Juriſdiction of Court Leets, and, in a word, every thing that a young Student can find in *Kitchen*. At firſt I was aſtoniſhed at his Memory, but one who ſat next me took off a little of my Surprize, by whiſpering that his Father had been Steward to a Court. The reſt of the Gentlemen went on in the ſame Strain, and, which is not to be accounted for, many of them affected not a little Heat on ſo trivial an Occaſion. For my own Part, I was never more amazed or leſs ſatisfied ſince I was born. I could not, for the Soul of me, conceive, what theſe Gentlemen meant; what Ends were to be anſwered by theſe random Orations; or why ſo much Pains was taken purely to demonſtrate a Power of Speaking, in Perſons whom nobody could ſuſpect to be without it. I took the Liberty of propoſing theſe Difficulties to the Perſon who introduc'd it, and he was pleaſed to promiſe me full Satisfaction.

I went pretty early the next Day to make him a Viſit, and after drinking a Pot of Coffee put him in mind of my Buſineſs. He ſmil'd, and then proceeded to inform me, that theſe Gentlemen were very fond of Eloquence, and endeavour'd nothing ſo much as to ſpeak gracefully on all manner of Subjects. But why, ſaid I, do not they chuſe proper Subjects? To this he anſwer'd, that ſuch a Choice would argue a vulgar Underſtanding. A Plowman, continu'd he will diſcourſe ſenſibly on Topicks which fall immediately under his Notice; but to harangue copiouſly upon the moſt diſtant Heads in Nature; that, Sir, is what none but a ſuperior Genius can do. It may very poſſibly appear ſtrange to you, but I can aſſure you it is a Matter of Fact, that a Gentleman of my Acquaintance who has taken but one Degree hath compos'd an Epigram, an Ode, and Stanzas upon Liberty, afterwards ſpoke an Oration in Praiſe of Paſſive Obedience; and then declaim'd againſt Government in general, all in the Space of a Night. What think you, Sir, of a Man of ſuch Talents? I think, return'd I, that he ought to have a double Portion of Grace to keep him tolerably honeſt; and that in my Opinion he would be a conſiderable Gainer, if, for an Ounce of Probity, he changed away all theſe gaudy things which you call great Talents. My Friend ſmiled at this Want of Taſte; and I being as little pleaſed with his Notions as he could poſſibly be with mine, quickly withdrew to my Inn.

Upon telling this Story to ſeveral of my Friends, I ſee with Amazement the ſame Spirit prevail in Town; and that I am thought a very unnaccountable Man for not ſeeing the Worth of theſe Sort of Exerciſes. But ſo it is, that I remain fix'd in my Sentiments, and am fully perſuaded I ſhall always remain ſo, 'till I ſee Reaſon to believe that Men are ſent into the World, rather to ſpeak than to live. Upon dipping into Books, in order to diſcover the Sentiments of others upon this Subject, I have found that in the Days of good Queen *Beſs* there were a great many Hereticks like myſelf, Men who would by no means approve of debating for the ſake of Debate, and of filling young Heads with Doubts, merely to exerciſe their Capacities in ſolving them. I perceive, that the Arguments then made uſe of in ſupport of this Opinion ſeem to be unanſwerable, and that in ſhort all the great Confuſions which have follow'd in Church and in State from that time to this have flow'd from this Itch of Diſputing, and from a popular Fondneſs for Fine-ſpeaking, which has been, and for aught I can ſee is like to continue the very Perfection of all Learning in the Judgment of the Multitude. Neither can I diſcern how this Cauſe ſhould have other or leſs ominous Effects in this than in former Ages, which is the true Reaſon why I have thought the Examination of this Subject might well employ a Paper.

There is a Rule which, as far as I know any thing of the Matter, is conſtantly adher'd to in our Courts of Law, which ſeems to place the Excellence of Speech where it ought to be plac'd, that is, on ſpeaking to the Purpoſe. At the Bar the Art of Declaiming is perfectly uſeleſs. A Man who ſhould pretend to digreſs from his Subject in order to amuſe his Audience, or captivate the Minds of the Jury, would meet with a ſevere Rebuke. This conſtitutes a mighty Difference between our Courts of Juſtice and thoſe in other Nations. Whoever will take the Trouble of peruſing a Volume of *French* Pleadings, and will afterwards go and hear a Trial at Bar, cannot but perceive, that if doing Juſtice be the great End of the Law, it is more likely to be done in *England* than in *France*. Or to make this Point ſtill clearer: Let a Man read ſome of Sir *Francis Bacon*'s Speeches, the Trial of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and ſome modern Proceedings of the ſame Kind, he will not need to be told where the Preference ought to be given. Now there ſeems to be no Reaſon, why Truth in other Matters, as well as in thoſe relating to Property, ſhould not be the principal End of every Diſquiſition; or why it ſhould not be come at in the ſhorteſt and cleareſt Way. 'Tis without doubt an Error to prefer in any Matter whatſoever the Means to the End; nor does it ceaſe to be an Error becauſe it becomes common, nor will even a general Approbation alter its Nature. With me therefore it will always paſs for a thing out of Queſtion, that he who ſpeaks moſt pertinently, moſt clearly, and moſt concicely, is the beſt Speaker; not he who adorns his Oration with all the Flowers of Rhetorick, and ſprinkles it with *Bons Mots*, as the old-faſhion'd Poets, who were wont to ſprinkle their Tragedies with Points which were ſure of attracting a Clap, however unnatural, however ill-plac'd.

I have dwelt the longer on many obvious things, that I might leave the Reader no Manner of Doubt of the Truth of what I aſſert, which will appear to him of the greater Conſequence, if he conſiders, that tho' the Value we put upon things produces no Sort of Alteration in them, yet it naturally quickens or ſlackens our Purſuits. Now if there ever ſhould happen to come a time when Talking ſhall be preferr'd to Acting; when the Peruſal of two or three Books of Politicks ſhall render a Boy a Stateſman, and one who has ſcarce left the Univerſity a Legiſlator; that is, ſhall render him ſuch in the Conception of the Populace; when Publick Good ſhall be eſtimated rather by a Man's Profeſſion than his Practice, and when twenty Years fine Deeds ſhall be expung'd by one fine Speech: Whenever ſuch a time I ſay ſhall come, it will not be difficult to foretell that it ſhall bring great Inconveniences upon us; Inconveniences which may be fully and thoroughly underſtood by taking an impartial View of the Tranſactions in this Kingdom about the Middle of the laſt Century, when, as Mr. *Hobbes* well obſerves, Reading the Claſſicks made Men out of Humour with the Conſtitution, and a Habit of admiring Commonwealths begat a Deſire of erecting One.

R. FREEMAN.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, April 23. Wind N. W. In the Downs are the Hannah and Elizabeth, Jones, and the Reſolution, Beſwick, for Gibraltar; the Dolphin, Hamley, and the Molly Ballendine, for Guiney; the Penelope, Barret, for Antigua. Arrived the Draper, Leach, from Dublin, and the St. Anthony, Sinnot, from Gibraltar laſt from Plymouth.

Arrived at ſeveral Ports.

At Dover, the Margaritta, Contis, from Bilbao; the Expedition, Major, from Santa Cruz in Barbary; the James, Jordan, and the Eagle, Skinner, from Gibraltar, and the Dolphin, Hargous, from Bilbao. 'This laſt put in here, having loſt her Anchors and 'Cables in the Downs.

At Scilly, the Trial, Leggatt, from New England.

At Madeira, the Diſpatch, Ladd, from Cork, and the Rapahanock, Wilcox, from London for Virginia.

In Ireland, the Hadjee, Iſrael, from Gibraltar.

LON-

LONDON.

Letters from Madeira, dated March 30. N. S advise, that a Spaniſh Brigantine Privateer of 18 Guns and 120 Men had been ſpoke with off that Iſland two Days before, but they ſoon expected the Ruby Man of War's Return from a Cruize round the Canary Iſlands, to whom they hoped ſhe would become a Prize or be glad to quit her Station.

They write from Sicily, that notwithſtanding the fair Promiſes of the Maltheſe, a Privateer was fitting out in Malta to cruize under a Spaniſh Commiſſion on the Subjects of Great Britain; that ſhe was to row as well as ſail, and to carry 24 Guns and 180 Men.

The Spaniards in Galicia ſeem to copy after the Pirates in Acts of Cruelty, to force Priſoners into their Land or Sea Service, by which two Men belonging to the Sarah of Poole, Capt. Addis, had been induced to liſt in their Men of War.

On Sunday laſt dy'd at his Houſe near Mims in Hertfordſhire, Mr. John Roberts of Water-End, Steward to his Grace the Duke of Leeds; a Gentleman of an exceeding good Character and greatly reſpected.

A Writ is ordered to be iſſued out for the Electing of a Burgeſs for the Borough of New Windſor in the County of Berks, in the Room of the Lord Sidney Beauclerk, who ſince his Election hath accepted the the Office of Vice-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

The Bill for Prohibiting Commerce with Spain is paſſed both Houſes, and lies ready for the Royal Aſſent.

We hear that the Bill will take Place the 24th of June next.

Yeſterday Morning the Lady of the Right Rev. Dr. Butts, Lord Biſhop of Ely, was ſafely delivered of a Daughter at Ely-Houſe in Holbourn.

The ſame Morning John Croft, Eſq; and his Lady were robb'd by two Highwaymen on Turnham-Green to a conſiderable Value.

Laſt Week died Mr. Martin, Maſter Rope-maker of Plymouth Dock, which Place he enjoyed upwards of 40 Years.

And Yeſterday the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty appointed the Foreman of the ſaid Yard to ſucceed Mr. Martin as Maſter Rope-maker.

On Wedneſday Night laſt the Lady of the Marquis of Bowmont, Son to his Grace the Duke of Roxburgh; was ſafely deliver'd of a Son at his Houſe in Hanover ſquare. He is ſtiled Lord Kerr.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning	Evening
	10 06	10 34

Bank Stock 139 1-half. India 158 3-8ths. South Sea 98 1-half, 5-8ths. Old Annuity 111 5-8ths. New ditto 110 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 100 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 108 7-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 91 1-4th. Royal Aſſurance 87. London Aſſurance 11 without the Dividend. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 12 s. to 13 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 4 l. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. Engliſh Copper 3 l. 7 s. 6 d. Welſh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 102 1-4th. Three per Cent. ditto 95 1-half. Million Bank 114 1-half. Equivalent 110 1 8th.

Next Week will be Publiſhed,

THE PROCEEDINGS at the SESSIONS of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, for the City of *London* and County of *Middleſex*, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th Inſtant, before the Right Hon. Sir JOHN SALTER, Knight, Lord Mayor of the City of *London*, the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Juſtice *Lee*, Mr. Baron *Parker*, Mr. Recorder, Mr. Serjeant *Urlin*, &c.

Containing the Trials at large of

Thomas Clements, for the Murder of Mr. William Warner, a Butcher in Clare Market.

John Moore, for robbing Mr. Freeman in his Coach on Hounſlow-Heath.

John Hyde, for a Robbery on the Highway.

John Singleton, for Picking the Pocket of Henry Lampton, Eſq; of a Gold Watch.

Margaret Newell, for Picking the Pocket of the Chevalier Ruſca of a Gold Watch.

John Hetherington, for ſtealing upwards of 30 l. in the Houſe of Mr. Dudley. And

Joſeph Parker, for returning from Tranſportation.

For which Facts they receiv'd Sentence of Death.

Alſo the remarkable Trials of

Mr. *Edward Barton*, the elder, Attorney at Law, on an Indictment for Forgery.

Mary Taper, for robbing Robert Fellows on the Highway.

John Collet, for robbing Mary Curtis in a Field coming from Hampſtead.

With many other Curious Trials.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-row.

Of whom may be had compleat Sets of the Proceedings during the laſt Year, Price 4 s. or any of the former Parts of this, Price 6 d. each.

This Day is publiſhed,

(Price One Shilling)

THE Chronicle of the Kings of *England*. Written in the Manner of the ancient Jewiſh Hiſtorians.

By Nathan Ben Saddi, *a Prieſt of the* JEWS.

Printed for T. Cooper at the Globe in Pater-noſter-row.

This Day is publiſhed,

(Price Five Shillings, ſew'd,)

THE *Canterbury Tales* of CHAUCER, in the Original, from the moſt authentick Manuſcripts; and as they are turn'd into modern Language by ſeveral eminent Hands: With References to Authors ancient and modern: Various Readings, and explanatory Notes.

Printed for J. Osborn at the Golden Ball in Pater-noſter-row, and ſold by J. Stagg in Weſtminſter-hall, and R. Dodſley in Pall mall.

This Day is Publiſh'd,

[Price One Shilling]

THE Chriſtian Free-thinker: or, An Epiſtolary Diſcourſe concerning Freedom of Thought: In which are contain'd Obſervations on the Lives and Writeings of Epicurus, Lucretius, Petronius, Cardan, Bruno, Vanini and Spinoſa.

——Sapientia prima
Stultitia caruiſſe.——Horat.

Printed for J. Roberts, at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane. Where may be had (by a Perſon of Diſtinction) A Propoſal for Humbling Spain. The ſecond Edition.

To be Sold,

At D. FARMER's, *at the King's Arms in St. Paul's Church-yard, (he deſigning to leave off Trade) One Hundred of a Pamphlet, Intituled,*

A Defence of the *Scripture* as the only *Standard of Faith*: In Anſwer to a late Writer, who would ſet up Creeds and Confeſſions as the publick Standards of Orthodoxy.

By the Author of the Occaſional Paper *in the Year* 1720.

'Tis ſaid, that the ſame Hand is drawing up a ſecond Defence of the Scripture as the only Standard of Faith; againſt ſome late Pretenders to Reaſon, who would ſet up their Notions of the Nature and Fitneſs of Things as a Standard to determine the Senſe of Doctrines of Pure Revelation; or to ſet aſide all Revealed Religion.

This Day is Publiſhed,

AN Abſtract of a TREATISE of the Cauſe and Cure of the GOUT: In a Letter to Sir Hans Sloan, Bart. about the Cure of the Gout by OILS externally applied,

By WILLIAM STUKELEY, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, London, S.R.S. and Rector of All-Saints, Stamford.

Let him dip his Foot in Oil. Deut. xxxiii. 24.

Printed for Alexander Cruden, Bookſeller to her late Majeſty, over-againſt the Bluecoat Hoſpital Gate in Newgate-ſtreet

Where may be had in Folio, Illuſtrated with 17 Copper-plates, (Price Stitch'd, 7 s. 6 d.)

The ſaid Dr. Stukeley's Treatiſe of the SPLEEN, its Deſcription and Hiſtory, Uſes and Diſeaſes, particularly the Vapours, with their Remedy: Being a Lecture read at the Royal College of Phyſicians. To which are added, Some Anatomical Obſervations in the Diſſection of the Elephant.

Nihil temere credendum, nihilque negligendum. Hippoc.

And at the ſame Place may be had,

Dr. Rogers's famous Specifick OIL for the GOUT, at 7 s. 6 d. a Bottle. And alſo Smith's Tincture of the BARK for curing the Ague. Price 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle.

At the ſame Place may be had, A Journal of Mr. Cruden's Sufferings at Bethnal-green, Price 1 s. And, A Second Part of his Sufferings, Price 6 d.

This Day is publiſhed,

[Price Bound 2 s. 6 d.]

THE Univerſal POCKET-BOOK: Being the Moſt Comprehenſive, Uſeful, and Compleat Book of the Kind, ever yet Publiſh'd: Containing amongſt a great many other Particulars,

I. A Map of the World, with a Geographical Deſcription of the Same.

II. An Hiſtorical Table of Remarkable Events, from the Creation to Julius Cæſar.

III. A Map of England, with an Account of the Number of Pariſhes, Market-Towns, Market-Days, Cities, Biſhopricks, &c.

IV. A Liſt of the Houſe of Peers, with their Names, Title, Motto, Town-Houſe and Country-Houſe.

V. A ſhort Abſtract of the Hiſtory of England.

VI. The Gardener's Monthly Director in the Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden.

VII. A Table of Simple Intereſt at 5 per Cent.

VIII. Rates of Watermen, Coachmen and Chairmen.

IX. A Table ready caſt up, ſhewing the Value of any Quantity of Goods at any Price.

X. Of the General and Penny-Poſt.

XI. A New Perpetual Almanack.

XII. The Prices of the different Works, of Bricklayers, Maſons, Joiners, Carpenters, Plumbers, Slaters, Painters, Plaiſterers, Paviors, Smiths, Carvers, &c.

XIII. Of Ancient and Modern Coins, Weights, Meaſures, &c.

XIV. A New Plan of the City of London, with a Deſcription of whatever is remarkable.

XV. An Account of all the Stage-Coaches and Carriers in England and Scotland.

XVI. A Liſt of Places at Court, with their Salaries, and in whoſe Gift.

The Whole deſign'd for the Uſe, Benefit, and Convenience of all Sorts of Perſons.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noſter-row.

To be LETT,

Facing the Admiralty Office, Whitehall, in the South Part of Denham Building,

THREE Apartments, two of them four Rooms each, with Garrets; Kitchen, and Offices below; the other three Rooms and a Garret; all of them Light and Airy, over-looking Scotland-Yard backwards, Saſh'd, Wainſcotted, and Fitted up in the Neweſt Manner.

Enquire of Mr. Colſon, a Sword-Cutler, at Charing-croſs.

To be Sold by Auction,

At the White Lion in Wych-ſtreet, near New-Inn, *This Evening (being the 26th Night's Sale) and the laſt Evening,*

THE LIBRARY of Sir Philip Sydenham, Bart. deceaſed.

In this Night's Sale are,

Octavo.

Locke's Poſthumous Works.
Lithgow's Travels.
Life of Cardin. Richlieu, 2 vol.
Spencer's Works, 6 vol. w. Cuts.
Bragg on the Parables, 2 vol.
Clarkicks, ex Offic. Elz. 20 v.

Folio.

Lamy de Tabernac. Fæd. &c.
Lapide (Cornel.) in Vet. Nov. Teſt. 10 v.
Ruin. Acta Primor. Martyrum
Leidekkerus de Republ. Hebr
Lynſe. Navig. ac Itin. cum fig.
Marr. Theſ. Nov. Anecdot. 3 v.
Montfaucon Palæog. Græc.
——Collect. Nova Patr. & Scr. Græc. Gr. & Lat.
——in Orig. Hexapl. 2 v. G. & L.
Miſſ. Rom. Pii 5ti juſſu Edit.
Clem. 8vi & Urbani.
Gibſon's Codex, 2 v.
Levinz's Reports, 2 vol.
Plowden's Reports.
Raymond's Reports.
Smith's Travels.

Dr. ROBERT EATON's BALSAMICK STYPTICK.

Truly prepared and ſold at the Doctor's late Dwelling Houſe, now Mr. DUTTON's *in Salisbury Court, Fleet-ſtreet.*

THIS Medicine reſtrains in a moſt ſurprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, *i. e.* it infallibly and quickly ſtops all dangerous Bleedings at the Noſe or Gums, ſpitting or vomiting Blood; alſo the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menſes, bloody Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. (if uſed according to the plain Directions given with it) as will appear by the Certificates of ſeveral Eminent Phyſicians, and in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himſelf, and dedicated to the College of Phyſicians, a little before his Death.

It keeps good for many Years, at Sea or on Shoar, at Home or Abroad, *i. e.* in all Climates, therefore muſt be univerſally Uſeful.

The Doctor not only obtained his Majeſty's Letters Patent for the ſole Vending of this moſt Excellent Medicine; but alſo a Clauſe in a late Act of Parliament, exempting the Medicine from the Inſpection of the Cenſors of the College of Phyſicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptick from Preſcription of Helvetius, and uſe it in the Room of Dr. EATON's; but whoever tries both, will ſoon be perſuaded that Our's exceeds their's in all Reſpects, in a moſt eminent Degree.

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